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Data-Mining Technologies for Diabetes: A Systematic Review

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Abstract

Background:

The objective of this study is to conduct a systematic review of applications of data-mining techniques in the field of diabetes research.

Method:

We searched the MEDLINE database through PubMed. We initially identified 31 articles by the search, and selected 17 articles representing various data-mining methods used for diabetes research. Our main interest was to identify research goals, diabetes types, data sets, data-mining methods, data-mining software and technologies, and outcomes.

Results:

The applications of data-mining techniques in the selected articles were useful for extracting valuable knowledge and generating new hypothesis for further scientific research/experimentation and improving health care for diabetes patients. The results could be used for both scientific research and real-life practice to improve the quality of health care diabetes patients.

Conclusions:

Data mining has played an important role in diabetes research. Data mining would be a valuable asset for diabetes researchers because it can unearth hidden knowledge from a huge amount of diabetes-related data. We believe that data mining can significantly help diabetes research and ultimately improve the quality of health care for diabetes patients.

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Abbreviations: (CART) classification and regression tree, (BGL) blood glucose level, (FBG) fasting blood glucose, (HbA1c) glycated hemoglobin, (IB1) instance-based learning version 1, (ICU) intensive care unit, (MeSH) medical subject headings, (STS) structural time series, (T1DM) type 1 diabetes mellitus, (T2DM) type 2 diabetes mellitus, (TA) temporal abstraction

Keywords: blood glucose level, classification, data mining, diabetes mellitus, feature selection, systematic review

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